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Letter dated 29 January 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Jordan, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

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Annex

Letter dated 28 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

With regard to your note dated 18 October 2001, I have the honour to forward to you the Government of Jordan's report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee on measures that Jordan has taken to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (see enclosure).

I would like to reiterate my country's readiness to provide the Committee with any further reports or information as necessary or if requested to do so by the Committee.

(*Signed*) Zeid Ra'ad Zeid **Al-Hussein**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

[Original: Arabic]

Report of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan wishes to take this opportunity to reaffirm its commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council relating to the obligations of States to combat international terrorism. The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan also deems it appropriate to recall the major efforts that Jordan has long been making, and is making, to combat terrorism. As you are aware, Jordan has been for many decades, and still is, a target of terrorism and terrorist operations against its nationals and its institutions alike. These terrorist operations have sought to divert Jordan from its moderate middle course as a State that calls for the establishment of lasting peace and peaceful coexistence among the peoples of the Middle East. These attempts have, praise be to God, failed, because of the security and stability that Jordan enjoys on the firm basis of the rule of law and Jordanian institutions. Because of respect for law and institutions and espousal of the course of international cooperation in the combating of the scourge of terrorism, we had a profound understanding of the contents of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which was adopted in the wake of terrorist attacks against the United States of America on 11 September 2001.

Reaffirming our commitment to the provisions of Security Council resolution 1373 (2000), which was adopted in the context of international endeavour to combat international terrorism, and pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan presents to the Committee this account of the situation with regard to the combating of international terrorism and the measures adopted to this end.

I. In the field of national legislation

1.1. On 8 October 2001, the Government promulgated an act amending the Jordanian Penal Code and imposing severe penalties on any action regarded in the eyes of the law as an act of terrorism. This amendment criminalizes the use of force or threat of force to carry out an individual or collective act aimed at disturbing public order or endangering public safety and security, where such act is liable to spread alarm and terror among the populace or jeopardize their lives and security, causing damage to the environment, public facilities or property, private property, international facilities or diplomatic missions, occupying or taking over such premises, endangering national resources or causing suspension of the application of the provisions of the Constitution and laws.

It imposes the penalty of hard labour for life where such an act results in any of the following:

(a) Damage, even partial, to a public or private building, an industrial establishment, a vessel, aircraft or any means of transport or other facilities;

(b) The disabling of means of communication and computer systems, the disruption of their networks or the total or partial disabling or damaging of means of transport.

It imposes the death penalty in any of the following cases:

(a) If the act results in the death of a person;

(b) If the act causes the total or partial destruction of a building in which one or more persons are present;

(c) If the act is committed using explosive or inflammable materials or poisonous, incendiary, infectious, bacteriological, chemical or radioactive agents or the like.

A term of hard labour is imposed on any person who manufactures or knowingly procures or transports any explosive material or any of the materials mentioned in subparagraph (c) or any of the components of such materials in the execution of terrorist acts or in order to enable another person to use them for that end.

This amendment also criminalizes banking transactions related to terrorist activities, inasmuch as article 147, paragraph 2, of the Jordanian Penal Code (No. 16 of 1960 and amendments thereto) provides as follows:

> "Any act relating to any banking transaction, in particular the deposit of funds in any bank in the Kingdom or in any financial institution engaging in banking operations or the transfer of such funds by them to any party whatsoever shall be deemed a terrorist offence if it emerges that such funds are suspect and related to a terrorist activity. In this case the following measures shall apply:
>
> "(a) Preventive seizure of such funds by a decision of the Prosecutor General and prohibition of their use until such time as investigatory measures have been taken;
>
> "(b) Investigation of the case by the Prosecutor General, acting in coordination and cooperation with the Central Bank and any domestic or foreign party concerned; if he finds that the banking transaction in question is related to a terrorist activity, the case shall be referred to the competent court;
>
> "(c) Any person who commits such a crime shall be liable to a term of hard labour, and the staff member of the bank or financial institution who was responsible for effecting the transaction, if he had a knowledge of the facts, shall be liable to imprisonment. The funds seized shall be permanently confiscated."

This amendment to the Code and the criminalization of banking transactions proven to be related to a terrorist activity are in accordance with paragraph 1 (a), (b), (c) and (d) and paragraph 2 (d) and (e) of resolution 1373 (2001), and the above-mentioned powers of the Prosecutor General, acting in coordination and cooperation with domestic and international parties, accord with paragraph 4 of the same resolution, which emphasizes the need for coordination of efforts on international and regional levels.

1.2. The Penal Code also incorporates provisions criminalizing and penalizing persons who form gangs and groups for a criminal or terrorist purpose. Furthermore,

the Code lays down the same punishment for such crimes as it imposes on persons who aid and abet and arm such groups, inasmuch as article 141 provides for a term of not less than five years' imprisonment for any person who, without the consent of the authorities, forms or recruits armed military factions or provides them with weapons and ammunition.

Articles 143, 144 and 159 of the penal code also criminalize the formation of armed gangs or unlawful groups that aim at the destruction of government assets and property and the commission of terrorist acts, inasmuch as the Code makes the perpetrators of such acts liable to a term of hard labour.

Article 145 of the Penal Code also lays down the inadmissibility of the acquisition of weapons, explosive or inflammable materials, poisonous or incendiary agents or components used in their assembly or fabrication, inasmuch as it punishes the perpetrator of such acts by a term of hard labour, even if such acts are not completed or produce no result.

The legal provisions set forth above are in accordance with paragraph 2 (a), (d) and (e) of resolution 1373 (2001).

1.3. The Arms and Ammunitions Act prohibits the carrying or acquisition of firearms except by the regular armed forces and public security personnel. Under this Act, the transport, manufacture and trafficking of such weapons is prohibited. Article 11 (a), of this Act provides as follows:

> "(a) Any person who manufactures, imports, obtains, transports, sells or brokers the purchase or sale of any gun or automatic weapon without a licence for the purpose of its use in an unlawful manner shall be liable to execution, and the weapon shall be confiscated."

This legislative provision is in accordance with paragraph 2 (e) of resolution 1373 (2000).

With regard to the prohibition of the circulation and possession of nuclear weapons or radioactive sources used in the manufacture of such weapons, the Government has promulgated a special act regulating issues relating to the use of nuclear energy. The Act on Nuclear Energy and Radiation Protection (No. 29 of 2001) prohibits any person setting up, operating or administering a nuclear installation in the Kingdom or circulating, importing, exporting, using, dealing in, obtaining, trafficking in, operating, leasing, transporting, stockpiling, destroying, disposing of or producing any radioactive materials or any radioactive sources. This includes research, pulverization, fission, extraction, conversion, mining or fabrication (article 15).

Attention should be drawn to the comprehensive nature of the ban imposed by this legislative provision, which is in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) and (d) and paragraph 4 of resolution 1373 (2001).

1.4. With regard to the monitoring of the border, the Jordanian Customs Act (No. 20 of 1998) gives customs officials the status and powers of justice officers for the purpose of investigating and combating smuggling, whether of persons or of items whose introduction into the Kingdom is prohibited.

In addition, responsibility for protecting the Kingdom's borders rests with the military forces. Over past years, these forces have demonstrated a high level of

competence in preventing the movement of persons or weapons through Jordanian territory to neighbouring States. The work of these forces is governed by various acts and legislative provisions, including the Jordanian Armed Forces Act (No. 64 of 2001).

The public security authorities implement the laws governing the residence and immigration of aliens and ensure the monitoring of the Kingdom's border posts and non-entry into the Kingdom of any foreign traveller without an authentic entry visa and official travel document. Under the Act on the Residence and Affairs of Aliens (No. 14 of 1973) public security personnel at border posts must check the documents in the possession of persons entering the Kingdom and ascertain that they are authentic and not forged. Any person proven to be using forged documents, whether travel documents or identity papers, is liable to a term of hard labour pursuant to the provisions of articles 236, 262 and 265 of the Penal Code. These provisions relating to the protection of the territory of the Kingdom and preventing the movement of persons wanted by the justice authorities and items whose transport into or through the Kingdom is prohibited are in accordance with paragraph 2 (d) and (g) of resolution 1373 (2001).

II. Directives and implementing measures

2.1. Following the adoption of Security Council resolutions 1189 (1998), 1269 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1368 (2001) and, in particular, resolution 1373 (2001), the Government adopted a series of measures to implement the provisions of these resolutions relating to the combating of international terrorism, in particular, the provisions of paragraph 1 of resolution 1373 (2001), paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1373 (2000) and paragraph 4 of resolution 1269 (1999).

On instructions from the Government based on commitment to the above-mentioned resolutions, the Governor of the Jordanian Central Bank issued the following directives, in exercise of his powers as laid down in the Banking Code (No. 28 of 2000):

(a) Directives (No. 20/2/3/3/16692) to all banks operating in the Kingdom concerning adherence to the above-mentioned Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism and the freezing of the funds of terrorist organizations upon request and, in the event of such funds being held by banks or exchange firms, requesting such banks and firms to prevent the use of the banking machinery for any purposes at variance with the Security Council resolutions on the matter. These directives are in accordance with the amendment made by the Government to the Penal Code, referred to in paragraph 1.1 of this report, and with all the provisions of paragraph 1 of resolution 1373 (2001);

(b) Directives (No. 10/2/3/3/17983) to all banks and financial firms to inspect the accounts of their clients and to ensure the freezing of deposits upon request by the Government, likewise in accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 1373 (2001);

(c) Directive (No. 10/2001) to combat money-laundering, containing a definition of money-laundering, a description of bank fraud methods used to conceal the true source of funds deriving from an unlawful activity or used for unlawful activities, including terrorist acts, measures for checking the documents and identity

papers of depositors and a ban on the opening of accounts by fictitious persons or companies.

These directives also include a manual of instructions on methods of combating money-laundering in all its forms, whether effected by bank transfers, on the pretext of investment or through electronic banking services, banking facilities or international banking and financial transactions. The directives also set forth the internal measures to be taken in every bank should there be any suspicion of a money-laundering operation and the kind of measures to be taken by the staff of banks and financial firms. These directives are in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 4 of resolution 1373 (2001).

2.2. In the field of the issuance of identity papers and passports and the measures in effect to prevent the forgery thereof, the General Department of Civil Status and Passports has exclusive jurisdiction with regard to the issuance of identity papers, under the Civil Status Act (No. 9 of 2001), which gives the Director of the Department of Civil Status in each governorate in Jordan competence to draw up the schedules relating to the demand for identity papers, certificates and records. Personal identity cards are issued to any Jordanian over 16 years of age, or under that age with his guardian's consent. Personal identity cards are issued upon presentation of the family register in which all data relating to the family are recorded and each page of which bears a national number for each family member.

These identity cards, which are issued by the Department of Civil Status and bear the national number of the bearer, have a specific shape and dimensions to ensure that they cannot be forged and are also magnetized, making them difficult to copy. In addition to these preventive measures, the Act lays down severe penalties for any person who forges or fraudulently obtains an identity card, ranging from one to three years' imprisonment, under the provisions of article 49 of the Civil Status Act (No. 9 of 2001).

Jordanian passports are issued under Act No. 2 of 1969 and in accordance with special verification procedures laid down by the Passports Director and are valid for a term of five years. A specific internationally recognized form is observed in the issuance of Jordanian passports, so that they are difficult to forge or tamper with. Article 24 of the Passports Act lays down the penalty of one to three years' imprisonment for any person who forges travel documents, and the Act imposes controls in the event of loss of a passport, giving the Passports Director the power to require a legal security from any person who loses a passport and applies for a replacement. All these provisions are in accordance with paragraph 2 (g), of resolution 1373 (2001).

2.3. In the context of the security measures that have been and are being taken by Jordan to combat terrorism, the following should be noted.

(a) With regard to measures taken to prevent the formation of terrorist groups and the supply of weapons to them, the Jordanian security authorities monitor elements that constitute a threat to the security of the country, and any persons who are proven to be linked to any terrorist activity or group and any elements suspected of being linked to traffic in or the acquisition of weapons for unlawful purposes are brought to justice through the use of appropriate intelligence methods of investigation and pursuit in order to attain the objectives laid down in paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 1373 (2001).

(b) With regard to taking the necessary steps to prevent the commission of terrorist acts by early warning mechanisms and the exchange of information within the meaning of paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 1373 (2001), the Jordanian security authorities track any person who has a link to any terrorist group, including persons linked to such groups in other countries, and exchange information with the security authorities in friendly States and with Interpol. The security authorities monitor the sale and purchase of the primary materials involved in the manufacture of hazardous materials and explosives in order to ensure that they are not used for terrorist purposes.

(c) With regard to security measures and measures taken to prevent the use of Jordanian territory for terrorist activities against other States or citizens of other States, in accordance with paragraph 2 (c) and (d) of resolution 1373 (2001), it must be emphasized that Jordan takes a categorically firm stand against allowing the use of Jordanian territory by any terrorist organizations, regardless of their objectives, by imposing stringent security measures and establishing monitoring operations at the Kingdom's border posts, checking the authenticity of documents used to ascertain that they are not forged and carrying out inspections of suspect goods, including transit goods.

(d) With regard to measures taken in the field of the exchange of information and security, judicial and administrative cooperation, in accordance with paragraph 2 (f) of resolution 1373 (2001), operations involving the exchange of intelligence information for the purpose of counter-terrorism are conducted with many friendly countries. Many of those operations are conducted under bilateral agreements on security cooperation, and the Jordanian judiciary acts in cooperation with others, in accordance with judicial legislation and agreements, in matters relating to the extradition of persons wanted by the law. The Jordanian Penal Code (No. 16 of 1960) explicitly provides in article 10/4 that its provisions apply to any alien resident in the Kingdom who commits a crime or less serious offence abroad except where another State requests his repatriation in accordance with the principles of the law.

(i) With regard to measures taken in respect of persons seeking asylum, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan does not admit applications for the right of political asylum by any person accused of terrorist acts. The security authorities also provide the security authorities in friendly States with information about the activities of terrorist elements in their territory in order to ensure the existence of a database in the event that such elements apply to them for political asylum.

(ii) The Council of Ministers is the authority empowered to consider a request submitted by any alien to acquire the right of political asylum, on the basis of the provisions of article 45 of the Constitution. Since the Council of Ministers has competence to consider the granting of the right of political asylum to an alien, it is its duty to ascertain by all available security means that such alien is not a terrorist, has not committed any other crime and is not a fugitive from justice in any State. The Council of Ministers is competent to refuse to grant the right of political asylum and to divest a person of such right after it has been granted if it is proven that the alien in question has committed any terrorist or other crime.

(iii) If an alien has obtained the right of political asylum in the Kingdom after the requirements of parts (i) and (ii) of this paragraph have been satisfied, he has all the rights pertaining to residence, the most important being his right to the security which the State has the duty to ensure for all its citizens. Article 21 of the Constitution also stipulates that "political refugees shall not be extradited by reason of their political principles or their defence of freedom".

These measures are in accordance with paragraph 3 (f) and (g) of resolution 1373 (2001).

2.4. In support of the major efforts, as set forth above, that Jordan has long been making to combat terrorism, the Jordanian judiciary has tried numerous cases in open session and has handed down sentences on persons convicted of committing crimes relating to terrorism. We give below some of the more important of these cases.

(a) Al-Qa`idah organization: Khadir Abu Hawshar cell

The State Security Tribunal has handed down sentences in respect of the members of a terrorist organization linked to the al-Qa`idah organization and known as the Khadir Abu Hawshar cell which planned to carry out terrorist acts in a number of tourist spots and locations on the border with Israel during the millennium celebrations. These schemes were foiled in late 1999. Below are the names of the members of this organization and the sentences handed down in their regard:

- Khadir Abd al-Rahman Abu Hawshar — Death;
- Khalid Jabr Sulayman Mustafa — Life imprisonment;
- Usamah Husni Kamil Sammar — Death;
- Ra'id Musa Isa Yusuf Al-Dayr — 10 years' imprisonment;
- Husayn Muhammad Ahmad Tawri — 7 1/2 years' imprisonment;
- Sa'id Muhammad Hasan Hijazi — Life imprisonment;
- Isma`il Mustafa Ibrahim al-Khatib — 10 years' imprisonment;
- Muhammad Fayiz Ata al-Shaykh Ali al-Awratani — 7½ years' imprisonment;
- Rami Mahmud Shakir Al-Tantawi — 7½ years' imprisonment;
- Samir Yusuf Sadiq Jabbarah — 7½ years' imprisonment;
- Ra'id Muhammad Hasan Khalil Hijazi — Fugitive from justice, sentenced to death in absentia, apprehended; public trial currently in process;
- Abd al-Fattah Ahmad al-Awayishah — Fugitive from justice, sentenced in absentia to 15 years' imprisonment;
- Husayn Muhammad al-Khalayilah — Fugitive from justice, sentenced in absentia to 15 years' imprisonment;
- Ahmad Muhammad Salih al-Riyati — Fugitive from justice, sentenced in absentia to 15 years' imptisonment;

- Ibrabim Salim Salman Abu Hulaywah — Fugitive from justice, sentenced to death in absentia;
- Munir Husayn Miqdah — Fugitive from justice, sentenced to death in absentia;
- Muhammad Sadiq Abd al-Nur Ibrahim Isa — Fugitive from justice, sentenced to death in absentia;
- Yahya Uwaydat Muhammad al-Sawarikah — Fugitive from justice, sentenced in absentia to 15 years' imprisonment;
- Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Hasan (Abu Zubaydah) — Fugitive from justice, sentenced in absentia to 15 years' imprisonment;
- Umar Mahmud Uthman Abu Umar — Fugitive from justice, sentenced in absentia to 15 years' imprisonment;
- Abd al-Mu'ti Abd al-Aziz Hamad Abu Mu'ayliq — Fugitive from justice, sentenced in absentia to 15 years' imprisonment;
- Ahmad Salih Nasir al-Dhawi — Fugitive from justice, sentenced in absentia to 15 years' imprisonment.

(b) Jaysh Muhammad (Army of Muhammad) organization

This is a terrorist organization that carried out a number of terrorist operations inside Jordan until, in 1991, action was taken against it and a number of its members were brought to justice. On 25 November 1991, the State Security Tribunal handed down the following sentences in their regard:

Death sentence:

- Fu'ad Sulayman Da'nah;
- Jawad Muhammad Sulayman al-Faqih;
- Habis Isa Sanduqah;
- Nabil Yusuf Muhammad Abu Harithiyah;
- Muhammad Tal'at al-Dajjani;
- Ziyad Yunis Kashur;

Death sentence commuted to life imprisonment:

- Mustafa Hasan Musa Sulayman;
- Yusuf Muhammad Hasan Abu Ali;
- Salim Muhammad Salim Al-Sa'idi;
- Khadir Abd al-Rahim Abu Hawshar;

Death sentence commuted to 15 years' imprisonment:

- Muhammad Hasan Muhammad Khalifah;
- Walid Ahmad Muhammad Abu al-Sa'ud;
- Samih Muhammad Mahmud Abu Zaydan;

– Haytham Zuhdi Muhammad Darwish;

Prison sentence:

– Khalid Mahmud Muhammad Hamid — 10 years;

– Amir Isma`il Abu Amir — 10 years;

– Muhammad Jamil Iyad al-Wahidi — 4 years;

– Ibrahim Abd al-Qadir Abu Salma — 7½ years;

Members of this organization who are fugitives from justice:

– Isma`il Subhi al-Bishawi — Death;

– Jamal Shakir Id Abu Jami` — Death.

On 3 December 1991, the Royal Decree was issued commuting the death penalty to life imprisonment except for fugitives from justice, and, on 7 December 1991, the Council of Ministers issued a decision commuting the above-mentioned sentences as follows:

– Life imprisonment to 15 years' imprisonment;

– 15 years' imprisonment to 10 years' imprisonment;

– In the case of Ibrahim Abu Salma, 7½ years' imprisonment to 5 years' imprisonment.

(c) Jordanian Afghans (Al-Hashayikah) organization

This organization was formed in 1991 from elements that received their military training in Afghanistan. It carried out a number of terrorist operations in Jordan, and, on 21 December 1994, the State Security Tribunal handed down the following sentences:

– Abdullah Kamil Abdullah al-Hashayikah — Death;

– Isma`il Sa`id Khalil al-Amayirah — Death;

– Zakariya Muhammad Dawud Qasim — Death;

– Jihad Ahmad Khalid al-Tunjayr — Life imprisonment;

– Muhammad Ahmad al-Harithi (Omani nationality) — Fugitive from justice, sentenced to death in absentia;

– Khalil Tawfiq Muhammad Alqam — Life imprisonment;

– Muhammad Ali Isa Shahhadah Abu Abbad — Death;

– Khalid Ali Ahmad Abu Dawmah — 7½ years' imprisonment;

– Muhammad Ahmad Abd al-Fattah al-Adaribah — Death;

– Samir Ahmad Muhammad Taylikh — Death;

– Id Salih Husayn al-Jahalin — 20 years' imprisonment;

– Yasin Hasan Muhammad Zahrah — Death;

- Sulayman Ahmad Abd al-Al Baysah — Death;
- Hasan Hamdan Hasan Abd al-Qadir — 12 years' imprisonment, being a juvenile;
- Muhammad Sa'id Muqbil Dar Awdah — Life imprisonment;
- Fa'iq Salih Hasan al-Shawish — 7½ years' imprisonment;
- Yahya Uwaydat Muhammad al-Sawarikah — Fugitive from justice, sentenced to death in absentia;
- Muhammad Jamal Khalifah — Fugitive from justice, sentenced to death in absentia.

(d) Harakat al-Islah wa-al-Tahaddi (Reform and Challenge Movement) organization

This organization was founded in 1997 and carried out a number of terrorist operations in Jordan in 1998 until action was taken against it and its elements were brought before the State Security Tribunal, which, on 22 July 2001, handed down the following sentences in their regard, although the case of this organization is still before the Court of Cassation:

- Ahmad Husayn Shahhadah Abdullah — Life imprisonment;
- Abd al-Nasir Shahhadah Salim al-Khamayisah — Life imprisonment;
- Khalid Tawfiq Amin al-Aruri — 15 years' imprisonment;
- Samir Muhammad Isma'il Amir — Life imprisonment;
- Ra'id Abd al-Karim Abd al-Fattah al-Kafafi — Life imprisonment;
- Samir Sa'di Ahmad — Life imprisonment;
- Majid Tal'at al-Hajibi — Fugitive from justice, life imprisonment;
- Umar Mahmud Uthman Abu Umar — Fugitive from justice, life imprisonment.

(e) Terrorist cell in Al-Buq'ah (not on the scale of an organization)

In 1996, this independently oriented cell carried out a terrorist operation against security installations. Action was taken against it, and its elements were brought before the State Security Tribunal, which, on 21 September 1998, handed down the following sentences in their regard:

- Thabir Yusuf Mahmud Ghanim — 10 years' imprisonment;
- Shadi Jawdat Salih Abd al-Rahman Taha — 10 years' imprisonment;
- Ghassan Fa'iq Hasan Mismar — 3 years' imprisonment;
- Ibrahim Muhammad Abd al-Tahir Zayn al-Abidin — 3 years' imprisonment.

It should be pointed out that none of the death sentences handed down in respect of members of the terrorist organizations referred to in sections (a) to (e) above have yet been carried out.

III. International conventions to combat terrorism

3.1. The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has ratified or acceded to eight international conventions on international terrorism, namely:

1. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963;

2. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970;

3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971;

4. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973;

5. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979;

6. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988;

7. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991;

8. Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, adopted by the Councils of Arab Ministers of the Interior and Arab Ministers of Justice.

3. 2. The Government of Jordan has also signed the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and intends to ratify it in the immediate future.

The Government is also giving positive consideration, in accordance with paragraph 3 (d) of resolution 1373 (2001), to the possibility of acceding in the immediate future to the following conventions to combat international terrorism:

1. International Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, which Jordan has already signed;

2. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf;

3. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings;

4. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the provisions of which the Government is studying through the competent authorities.

Jordan applies and implements fully all the international conventions and protocols relating to international terrorism, in addition to its compliance with Security Council resolutions 1269 (1999) and 1368 (2001), in accordance with paragraph 3 (e) of resolution 1373 (2001).

3.3. With regard to judicial agreements and the extradition of criminal offenders and in accordance with paragraph 2 (c) and (e) and paragraph 3 (c) of resolution

1373 (2001), the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has concluded numerous bilateral judicial agreements, as follows:

1. Jordanian-Lebanese Agreement, published in *The Official Gazette*, No. 1202, annex 3, of 23 November 1954, page 686; the Act approving it was published on 24 July 1960 in *The Official Gazette*, No. 1504, page 853;

2. Jordanian-Syrian Agreement, published in *The Official Gazette*, No. 1182, of 23 December 1954, page 410; the Act approving it (No. 4 of 2001) was published in *The Official Gazette*, No. 4478, of 1 March 2001, page 967;

3. Jordanian-Tunisian Agreement, published in *The Official Gazette*, No. 1828, of 1965, page 276;

4. Riyadh Arab Agreement on Judicial Cooperation, published in *The Official Gazette*, No. 3329, of 16 July 1985, page 986; Jordan approved it on 17 January 1986, and the Act approving it (No. 2 of 2001) was published in *The Official Gazette*, No. 4478, of 1 March 2001, page 963;

5. Jordanian-Egyptian Agreement, published in *The Official Gazette*, No. 3194 (1987), of 16 August 1987, page 1540; the Act approving it (No. 3 of 2001) was published on 1 March 2001 in *The Official Gazette*, No. 4478, page 965.

6. Convention between the members of the League of Arab States on the Enforcement of Judgements, published in *The Official Gazette*, No. 1195, of 8 September 1954, page 647;

7. Convention on Legal and Judicial Cooperation with the States of the Arab Cooperation Council, published in *The Official Gazette*, No. 3643, of 8 January 1989, page 1576;

8. Agreement on Legal and Judicial Cooperation between Jordan and the United Arab Emirates, published in *The Official Gazette*, No. 4423, of 2 April 2000, page 1278; the Act approving it was published with the Agreement;

9. Agreement on Judicial Cooperation between Jordan and Yemen, approved by Act No. 6 of 2001 and published in *The Official Gazette*, No. 478, of 1 March 2001, page 971.

Lastly, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan wishes to affirm its esteem for the Chairman and members of the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) and to assure the Committee of its full cooperation on the basis of Jordan's firm position that terrorism is a global phenomenon not confined to any specific area, region, nationality or creed and that the international community must take all necessary measures to combat it, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant provisions of international law.

The Jordanian Government also stresses its commitment to continued cooperation and consultation with all States in international endeavours to combat terrorism, in particular with the Counter-Terrorism Committee.